

~~Description~~~~Processing Unit and Processing Method~~PROCESSING UNIT AND PROCESSING METHOD5 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This Application is a divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 10/252,394, filed on September 24, 2002, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/974,807, filed on October 12, 2001, 10 which is a division of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/147,663, filed on February 9, 1999, which is the National Stage of International Application No. PCT/JP98/02909, filed on June 29, 1998, the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein in their 15 entireties. The International Application was not published in English.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION~~Technical Field~~20 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a processing unit, which is incorporated into a mobile communication apparatus, for performing an ASC (Addition, Comparison, and Selection) operation of 25 particularly a Viterbi decoding.

~~Background Art~~

2. Background Information

In data communications in a mobile radio communication network, since a bit error frequently occurs, an execution of an error correction processing is needed. In the error correction methods, there is a method in which a convolutional code generated from an input bit is decoded by Viterbi decoding on a receiver side. In the error correction processing, a digital signal processor (hereinafter referred to as "DSP") is used.

The Viterbi decoding repeats the simple processing such as addition, comparison, and selection and performs a trace-back operation for finally data, thereby realizing a maximum likelihood decoding of the convolutional code.

The following will briefly explain the Viterbi decoding processing. The convolutional code is generated by mode 2 addition of input bits and a fixed number of bits precedent thereto. Then, a plurality of coding data is generated to correspond to one bit of the input bits. A number of input information bits having influence upon the coding data is called constraint length (K). The number of input information bits is equal to a number of stages of shift registers used in mode 2 addition.

The coding data is determined by the input bits and a state of the preceding ($K-1$) input bits. When a new information bit is input, the state of the input

bits transits to a new state. The state in which coding data transits is determined by whether the new input bit is "0" or "1." Since the respective (K-1) bits are "1" or "0", a number of states in which coding data transits becomes $2^{(K-1)}$.

In the Viterbi decoding, received coding data sequence is observed, and the most-likely state is estimated from all obtainable state transitions. For this reason, every time when coding data (received data sequence) corresponding to one bit of information bits, an inter-signal distance (metric) of the respective paths to each state at that point is computed. Then, operations for leaving a path having a smaller metric among the paths reaching the same state as a survivor are sequentially repeated.

As shown in a state transition diagram of FIG. 1, in a convolutional encoder having a constraint length K, two paths each showing a state transition from each of state $S[n]$ and $S[n+2^{(K-2)}]$ at one previous point extend to a state $S[2n]$ ($n = \text{positive integer}$) at a certain point. For example, in a case of $K = 3$, a transition from each of $S[1]$ (state S01) and $S[3]$ (state S11) to $S[2]$ (state S10) (state in which preceding two bits are input in order of "1" and "0") at the time of $n = 1$ is possible. Also, at the time of $n = 2$, a transition from each of $S[2]$ (state S10) and $S[4]$ (state S00) to $S[4]$ (state S00) (state shown by low-order two bits) is possible.

A path metric "a" is a sum of an inter-signal distance (branch metric) "x" between an output symbol of the path inputting to the state $S[2n]$ and the received data sequence and a path metric "A." The path metric "A" is the total sum of branch metrics of the survivor paths up to the state $S[n]$ at one previous state. Similarly, a path metric "b" is a sum of an inter-signal distance (branch metric) "y" between an output symbol of the path inputting to the state $S[2n]$ and the received data sequence and a path metric "B." The path metric "B" is the total sum of branch metrics of the survivor paths up to the state $S[n+2^{(K-2)}]$ at one previous point. In the Viterbi decoding, the path metrics "a" and "b" inputting to the state $S[2n]$ are compared with each other, and the smaller path is selected as a survivor path.

In the Viterbi decoding, each processing of addition for obtaining the path metric, comparison between the path metrics and the selection of path is executed with respect to $2^{(K-2)}$ states at each point. Moreover, in the selection of path, a history showing which path has been selected is left as a path select signal $PS[i]$, $[i = 0 \text{ to } 2^{(K-2)} - 1]$.

At this time, if a subscript (e.g., n) of one previous state of the selected path is smaller than a subscript $(n+2^{(K-2)})$ of one previous state of the non-selected other path, $PS[i]=0$ is established. If

the subscript (n) it is larger than the subscript $(n+2^{(K-2)})$, $PS[i]=1$ is established.

In the case of FIG. 1, since $n < (n+2^{(K-2)})$ is established, the state $S[n+2^{(K-2)}]$ is selected at the
 5 time of $a > b$ and $PS[S2n]=1$ is established, and the state $S[n]$ is selected at the time of $a \leq b$ and $PS[S2n]=0$ is established.

Then, in the Viterbi decoding, data is decoded while being traced back to the path finally survived
 10 based on the path select signal.

The following will explain the conventional processing unit for Viterbi decoding, TMS320C54x, which is a general processing unit, (manufactured by TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, hereinafter referred to as
 15 "C54x") being given as one example. In a GSM cellular radio system, equation (1) set forth below is used as a convolutional code.

$$G1(D) = 1 + D3 + D4$$

$$G2(D) = 1 + D + D3 + D4 \quad \dots (1)$$

20 The above convolutional code is expressed by a trellis diagram of a butterfly structure shown in FIG. 2. The trellis diagram shows a state in which the convolutional code transits from a certain state to another state. Let us assume that constraint length K is 5. States of $2^{(K-2)}=16$ or 8 butterfly
 25 structures are present for each symbol section. Then, two branches are input in each state, and a new path metric is determined by the ACS operations.

The branch metric can be defined as the following equation (2).

$$M = SD(2*i) * B(J, 0) + SD(2*i+1) * B(j, 1) \quad \dots (2)$$

where $SD(2*i)$ denotes a first symbol of a symbol
 5 metric showing a soft decision input, and $SD(2*i+1)$
 denotes a second symbol of the symbol metric.
 $B(J, 0)$ and $B(j, 1)$ conform to codes generated by a
 convolutional encoder as shown in FIG. 3.

In C54x, an arithmetic logic section
 10 (hereinafter referred to as "ALU") is set to a dual
 16-bit mode, thereby processing the butterfly
 structure at high speed. The determination of a new
 path metric (j) can be obtained by calculating two
 path metrics ($2*J$ and $2*J+1$) and the branch metrics
 15 (M and -M) in parallel based on a DSADT instruction
 and executing a comparison based on a CMPS instruction.
 The determination of a new path metric (j+8) can be
 obtained by calculating two path metrics and the
 branch metrics (M and -M) in parallel based on the
 20 DSADT instruction. The calculation results are
 stored in high and low order bits of a
 double-precision accumulator, respectively.

The CMPS instruction compares the high and low
 order bits of the accumulator and stores a larger
 25 value in a memory. Also, every time when the
 comparison is executed, which value is selected is
 written in a 16-bit transition register (TRN). The
 content written to the TRN is stored in the memory

every time when each symbol processing is ended. Information to be stored in the memory is used to search a suitable path in the trace-back processing. FIG. 4 shows a macro program for a butterfly operation
5 of the Viterbi decoding.

The values of the branch metrics are stored in the T register before the macro is called. FIG. 5 shows an example of a memory mapping of the path metrics.

10 8 butterfly operations are executed in one symbol section and 16 new states are obtained. This series of processing is repeatedly computed over several sections. After the end of the processing, the trace-back is executed so as to search a suitable
15 path from 16 paths. Thereby, a decoding bit sequence can be obtained.

The mechanism of the ACS operations of the C54x, which is the general DSP, can be thus explained. Then, in C54x, and the updates of two path metrics are
20 realized with 4 machine cycles from the example of the macro program of FIG.4.

In the future, there is expected an increase in demand for non-voice communications requiring high quality transmission with a lower bit error rate
25 than voice communications. As means for achieving the low bit error rate, there is means for increasing the constraint length K of the Viterbi decoding.

However, if the constraint length is increased

by a value corresponding to one bit, a number of path metrics (number of states) doubles. For this reason, a number of operations in the Viterbi decoding using DSP double. Generally, an amount of information in non-voice communications is larger than the amount of information in voice communications. If the amount of information increases, the number of operations in the Viterbi decoding including the ACS operation also increases. An increase in number of operations using DSP makes it difficult to maintain a battery for a portable terminal for a long period of time.

For the purpose of downsizing the portable terminal, reducing the weight, and lowering the cost, an area processed by a special LSI has been also designed to be implemented in one chip form using a DSP processing in recent years.

However, an increase in the number of operations using DSP exceeds the processing capability of the existing DSP, thereby making it impossible to be implemented in one chip form using DSP.

Moreover, if the function of DSP is highly enhanced to increase the number of operations, an increase in the cost of DSP itself is brought about. As a result, the reduction in the cost of the portable terminal cannot be realized.

A first object of the present invention is to provide a processing unit for efficiently processing an ACS operation of the Viterbi decoding by use of DSP with a small investment in software. The
5 above object can be attained by arranging two pairs of comparing sections, an adding section, and a storing section for storing a comparison result in the processing unit and by executing the ACS operation in parallel.

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~~Brief Description of Drawings~~

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a trellis diagram showing a path of a state transition of a convolutional encoder in
15 Viterbi decoding;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram showing a butterfly structure of the trellis diagram;

FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing an example of codes generated by the convolutional encoder;

20 FIG. 4 is a program view showing an example of a Viterbi operation for channel coding;

FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing a pointer control and an example of path metric storage;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing the structure
25 of the processing unit of the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing an example of the convolutional encoder having a code rate $1/2$;

FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing the butterfly structure where a constraint length $K = 4$;

FIG. 9 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a timing view explaining a pipe line operation of the processing unit of the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing an example of a memory access operation of RAM of the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a schematic view showing an example of a memory access operation of a dual port RAM of the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a timing view explaining a pipe line operation of the processing unit of the fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the fifth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a view showing ACS operation results of the processing unit of the sixth embodiment of

the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the sixth embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 19 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the seventh embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the eighth embodiment of
10 the present invention;

FIG. 21 is an input/output view of a 4:2 compressor of the eighth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 22 is a block diagram showing the structure
15 of the processing unit of the ninth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 23 is a view showing a carry control of a double-precision AU;

FIG. 24 is a block diagram showing the structure
20 of the processing unit of the tenth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 25 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the eleventh embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 26 is block diagram showing the structure of a mobile station apparatus of the twelfth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 27 is a block diagram showing the structure

of the mobile station apparatus of the thirteenth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 28 a block diagram showing the structure of a base station apparatus of the fourteenth embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 29 a block diagram showing the structure of the base station apparatus of the fifteenth embodiment of the present invention.

10 ~~Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention~~

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

15 (First Embodiment)

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the first embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 6, a path metric storing section 1 stores path metrics, and a data supply and a transfer of an operation result are executed via a bus 2. A branch metric storing section 3 stores branch metrics and a data supply is executed via a bus 4.

Comparing sections 5 and 9 compare data input from the path metric storing section 1 and the branch metric storing section 3 via the buses 2 and 4, respectively.

Adding sections 6 and 10 add data read from the

path metric storing section 1 and the branch metric storing section 3 via the buses 2 and 4, respectively.

A comparison result storing section 7 stores a comparison result of the comparing section 5, and
 5 a comparison result storing section 11 stores a comparison result of the comparing section 9. Then, the comparison result storing sections 7 and 11 transfer the comparison results in the path metric storing section 1 via the bus 2.

10 A selecting section 8 inputs an adding result of the adding section 6 and determines an output based on the comparison result of the comparing section 5. A selecting section 12 inputs an adding result of the adding section 10 and determines an output
 15 based on the comparison result of the comparing section 9. Then, the selecting sections 8 and 12 transfer the outputs determined based on the comparison results to the path metric storing section 1 via a bus 13.

20 Next, the following will explain ACS operation of the processing unit of the first embodiment with reference to the drawings. In the explanation set forth below, it is assumed that data to be decoded is ones that are coded by a convolutional encoder
 25 of FIG. 7 where a constraint length $K=4$ and a code rate $1/2$. Also, data type of the path metrics and that of the branch metrics are single-precision data. Then, when double-precision data is set to (X, Y)

for the sake of convenience, a high order position of the double-precision data is set to X and a low order position thereof is set to Y.

Four branch metrics are set to BM0, BM1, BM2, BM3, respectively. If a state transition is illustrated using these branch metrics, the butterfly structure is shown as in FIG. 8.

Here, attention should be paid to nodes N0 and N1 of an old state. The transition destinations of the nodes N0 and N1 are nodes N'0 and N'4, respectively.

Then, a branch metric, which is obtained at the time of the transition from the node N0 to the node N'0, is BM0, and a branch metric, which is obtained at the time of the transition from the node N1 to the node N'0, is BM1. Also, a branch metric, which is obtained at the time of the transition from the node N0 to the node N'4, is BM1, and a branch metric, which is obtained at the time of the transition from the node N1 to the node N'4, is BM0.

Thus, the path metric PM0 of the node N0 and the path metric PM1 of the node N1 are replaced with branch metrics BM0 and BM1, respectively, and these metrics are added. Thereby, path metric PM'0 of the node N'0 and path metric PM'4 of the node N'4 are obtained.

Then, this relationship can be applied to the other pairs of nodes (a pair of nodes N2 and N3, a

pair of nodes N4 and N5, a pair of nodes N6 and N7).

The inventor of the present invention paid attention to this relationship, and found out that two path metrics could be updated simultaneously by
5 processing the ACS operation in parallel and that processing time could be reduced. This led to the present invention.

The ACS operation of the node N'0 to N'3 in the first half is executed by the comparing section 5,
10 the adding section 6, the comparison result storing section 7, and the selecting section 8. In parallel with this operation, the ACS operation of the node N'4 to N'8 in the second half is executed by the comparing section 9, the adding section 10, the
15 comparison result storing section 11, and the selecting section 12. The following will specifically explain the ACS operation from nodes N0 and N1 to nodes N'0 and N'4.

First, two path metrics (PM1, PM0) are output
20 to the bus 2 from the path metric storing section 1. On the other hand, two branch metrics (BM1, BM0) are output to the bus 4 from the branch metric storing section 3.

The comparing section 5 inputs two path metrics
25 (PM1, PM0) from the bus 2 and two branch metrics (BM1, BM0) from the bus 4 so as to calculate $PM1+BM1-PM0-BM0$.

The adding section 6 inputs two path metrics

(PM1, PM0) from the bus 2 and two branch metrics (BM1, BM0) from the bus 4 so as to calculate PM1+BM1 and PM0+BM0. Then, the calculation results (as PM1+BM1, PM0+BM0) are output to the selecting section 8.

5 The selecting section 8 inputs the most significant bit (hereinafter referred to as "MSB") which is the code bit of the comparison result of the comparing section 5, PM1+BM1-PM0-BM0. Then, the selecting section 8 selects as to whether the high
10 order PM1+BM1 is output to the bus 13 or the low order PM0+BM0 is output thereto from the value of the MSB.

 In other words, if the equation (3) shown below is established, the MSB is 0 and the selecting section 8 outputs the low order PM0+BM0 to the bus 13 as PM'0.
15 Conversely, if the equation (3) is not established, the MSB is 1 and the selecting section 8 outputs the high order PM1+BM1 thereto as PM'0.

$$PM1+BM1 \geq PM0+BM0 \quad \dots (3)$$

 Also, the MSB, which is the comparison result
20 of the comparing section 5, is stored in the comparison result storage section 7 at the same time.

 The comparing section 9 inputs two path metrics (PM1, PM0) from the bus 2 and two branch metrics (BM1, BM0) from the bus 4 so as to calculate
25 PM1+BM0-PM0-BM1.

 The adding section 10 inputs two path metrics (PM1, PM0) from the bus 2 and two branch metrics (BM1, BM0) from the bus 4 so as to calculate PM1+BM0 and

PM0+BM1. Then, the calculation results (as PM1+BM0, PM0+BM1) are output to the selecting section 12.

The selecting section 12 inputs the MSB of the comparison result of the comparing section 9, PM1+BM1- PM0-BM1. Then, the selecting section 12 selects as to whether the high order PM1+BM0 is output to the bus 13 or the low order PM0+BM1 is output thereto from the value of the MSB.

In other words, if the equation (4) shown below is established, the MSB is 0 and the selecting section 12 outputs the low order PM0+BM1 to the bus 13 as PM'4. Conversely, if the equation (4) is not established, the MSB is 1 and the selecting section 12 outputs the high order PM1+BM0 thereto as PM'4.

$$15 \quad PM1+BM0 \geq PM0+BM1 \quad \dots (4)$$

Also, the MSB, which is the comparison result of the comparing section 9, is stored in the comparison result storage section 11 at the same time.

The above processing is subjected to the other node pairs in the same way. As a result, the ACS operation of the Viterbi coding using DSP can be executed in parallel and the operation processing can be performed with relatively a small amount of processing at high speed.

25 The above embodiment explained the case of the constraint length K=4 and the code rate 1/2. However, even if the constraint length and the code rate are the other values, the above relationship is

established. Therefore, the change corresponding thereto is suitably provided, so that the same advantage can be obtained.

(Second Embodiment)

5 FIG. 9 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the second embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 9, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 6 and
10 the explanation is omitted.

In the processing unit of FIG. 9, the storing section for storing the path metrics is formed by a RAM 14 having four banks.

The processing unit of FIG. 9 is suitable for
15 the operation processing of a pipeline structure shown in FIG. 10.

For example, for executing the ACS operation at an operation execution stage of n -th + 1 cycle in an instruction 1, it is required that addresses
20 of the path metrics to be read at a memory access stage of n -th cycle should be supplied to the RAM 14 in advance.

It is assumed that the RAM 14 is a double-precision readable RAM that can read an even
25 address and an odd address continuously. Then, if the following conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied, two path metrics used in the operation can be read by only designating the even address.

(a) The path metrics of one state are stored at continuous addresses in order of the even address and the odd address.

(b) The path metrics of one state are divided
5 into the first and second halves, and each is stored in a different bank.

For example, the path metrics (PM0, PM1, PM2, PM3 in FIG.8) of the first half of the old state are stored in the bank 0 of the RAM 14. Then, the path
10 metrics (PM4, PM5, PM6, PM7 in FIG. 8) of the second half of the old state are stored in the bank 1. In this case, two path metrics are generated by executing the ACS operation at one cycle, and these metrics are stored in banks 2 and 3 via the bus 13, respectively.
15 At this time, double-precision data is transferred from the bus 13, the path metric of the node N'3 is stored in the bank 2 from the node N'0, and the path metric of the node N'7 is stored in the bank 3 from the node N'.

20 FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing an example of a memory access operation of the RAM 14 corresponding to FIG. 8.

When the ACS operation of one state is ended, in a next state, the path metrics of the old state
25 are read from the banks 2 and 3 and the path metrics of a new state are stored in the banks 0 and 1.

Thus, every time when the ACS operation of one state is ended, the pair of banks for reading the

path metrics and the pair of banks for storing the path metrics are switched using RAM 14 having four banks as the storing section for storing the path metrics. Thereby, the ACS operation of the Viterbi decoding using DSP can be executed in parallel.

In the above explanation, the banks 0 and 1 and the banks 2 and 3 were paired, respectively. However, even if the other combinations are used, the similar operation can be executed by only changing the address to be used in supplying the metrics at the memory access stage and the address to be used in storing the metrics. Moreover, in the second embodiment, the RAM 14 was formed by four banks. However, the similar operation can be executed if the number of banks is more than four.

(Third Embodiment)

FIG. 12 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the third embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 12, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 6 and the explanation is omitted.

In the processing unit of FIG. 12, the storing section 3 for storing the path metrics is formed by a dual RAM 15 having three banks.

The processing unit of FIG. 12 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure shown in FIG. 10.

Since the storing section for storing the path metrics is the dual port RAM 15 in the processing unit of FIG. 12, designation of reading and writing to the same bank can be executed with one instruction.

5 For example, for executing the ACS operation at an operation execution stage of n -th + 1 cycle in an instruction 1, an address for reading the path metric at a memory access stage of n -th cycle and an address for writing the path metric are supplied to the dual
10 port RAM 15. Thereby, at the n -th +1 cycle, an even address and an odd address can be continuously read from the dual port RAM 15 so as to execute the ACS operation. Moreover, one path metric can be written to the same bank.

15 In the processing unit of the third embodiment, if the following conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied, two path metrics used in the operation can be read by only designating the even address.

(a) The path metrics of one state are stored
20 at continuous addresses in order of the even address and the odd address.

(b) The path metrics of one state are divided into the first and second halves, and each is stored in a different bank.

25 For example, the path metrics (PM0, PM1, PM2, PM3 in FIG. 8) of the first half of the old state are stored in the bank 0 of the dual port RAM 15, and the path metrics (PM4, PM5, PM6, PM7 in FIG. 8) of

the second half of the old state are stored in the bank 1. In this case, two path metrics are generated by executing the ACS operation at one cycle, and these metrics are stored in banks 0 and 2 via the bus 13, respectively. At this time, the bus 13 transfers double-precision data, the path metric of the node N'3 is stored in the bank 0 from the node N'0, and the path metric of the node N'7 is stored in the bank 2 from the node N'4.

FIG. 13 is a schematic view showing an example of a memory access operation of the RAM corresponding to FIG. 8.

In the processing unit of FIG. 12, when the ACS operation of one state is ended, only the banks 1 and 2 are switched. Then, the ACS operation of the Viterbi decoding using DSP can be executed in parallel without switching the bank 0.

In the third embodiment, the dual port RAM was formed by three banks. However, the similar operation can be executed if the number of banks is more than three.

(Fourth Embodiment)

FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the fourth embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 14, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 6 and the explanation is omitted.

The processing unit of FIG. 14 comprises input registers 16 and 17 for inputting data from the bus 2 and for outputting data to the comparing sections 5, 9, and the adding sections 6, 10.

5 The processing unit of FIG. 14 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure shown in FIG. 15.

For example, for executing the ACS operation at an operation execution stage of n -th + 2 cycle in an instruction 1, an address for reading the path metric at an memory access stage of n -th cycle is supplied to the RAM 14 in advance. Then, data output from the RAM 14 is latched to the input registers 16 and 17 via the bus 2 at a data transfer stage of
10 n -th + 1.
15

The pipe shown in FIG. 15 is structured so that one data transfer stage is inserted between a memory access stage and an operation execution stage of the pipe line shown in FIG. 10. In other words, data
20 output from the RAM 14 is determined at the input registers placed at the front of the respective operation devices (comparing sections 5, 9, and adding sections 6, 10) at a starting point of the operation execution stage. As a result, time
25 required for data transfer from the RAM 14 can be omitted.

Therefore, according to this embodiment, the ACS operation of the Viterbi decoding using DSP can

be executed in parallel at relatively high speed. Note that the similar operation can be executed if the dual port RAM is used as the storing section for storing the path metrics.

5 (Fifth Embodiment)

FIG. 16 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the fifth embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 16, the same reference numerals are added to
10 the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 14 and the explanation is omitted.

In the processing unit of FIG. 16, a swap circuit 18 is added as compared with the processing unit of FIG. 14. The swap circuit 18 directly outputs data
15 input from the branch metric storing section 3 or swaps the high order position and the low order position so as to be output.

The processing unit of FIG. 16 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure
20 shown in FIG. 15.

For example, let us assumed that data is input as double-precision data in a form of {BM1, BM0} from the branch metric storage 3. In this case, the swap circuit 18 has a function of switching whether values
25 of two branch metrics are directly output as {BM1, BM0} or the high order position and the low order position are swapped so as to be output as {BM0, BM1} by an instruction.

The following will explain an operation of the swap circuit 18 using the convolutional encoder of FIG. 7 and the path metric transition state of the butterfly structure of FIG. 8 where the constraint length $K=4$ and the code rate is $1/2$.

As shown in FIG. 17, the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N_0 and N_1 of the old state to the nodes N'_0 and N'_4 , and the ACS operation, which are executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N_6 and N_7 of the old state to the nodes N'_3 and N'_7 , are compared with each other. As a result, in both ACS operations, common branch metrics BM_0 and BM_1 are used and the relationship in which BM_0 and BM_1 are swapped is established.

The ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N_0 and N_1 to the node N'_0 , and the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N_6 and N_7 to the node N'_3 are performed by the comparing section 5 and the adding section 6. On the other hand, the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N_3 and N_1 to the node N'_4 , and the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N_6 and N_7 to the node N'_7 , are performed by the comparing section 9 and the adding section 10.

For this reason, if the branch metrics are stored

in the branch metric storing section 3 in both forms of {BM0, BM1} and {BM1, BM0}, the branch metric storing section 3 results in a redundant hardware source.

- 5 The swap circuit 18 is used to solve such redundancy. For example, the branch metrics are stored in the branch metric storing section 3 in only the form of {BM0, BM1}. Then, the metrics in the form of {BM0, MB1} are input to the swap circuit 18.
- 10 The swap circuit 18 swaps the metrics in the form of {BM0, BM1} or the metrics in the form of {BM1, BM0} so as to be output by an instruction. Thereby, redundancy of the branch metric storing section 3 can be omitted.
- 15 The above embodiment was explained using the nodes N0, N1, N6, N7 of the old state where the constraint length $K=4$ and the code rate was $1/2$. However, the aforementioned relationship can be established using even the nodes N2, N3, N4, N5. Also,
- 20 the aforementioned relationship can be established using the other combinations of the constraint length K and the code rate. Therefore, the similar operation can be executed. Moreover, the similar operation can be executed even if the dual port RAM
- 25 is used as the storing section for storing the path metrics.

(Sixth Embodiment)

FIG. 18 is a block diagram showing the structure

of the processing unit of the sixth embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 18, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG.

5 16 and the explanation is omitted.

As compared with the processing unit of FIG. 16, in the processing unit of FIG. 18, the comparing section 5 comprises adders 19, 20, and a comparator 21, and the adding section 6 comprises adders 22 and
10 23. Also, the comparing section 9 comprises adders 24, 25, and a comparator 26, and the adding section 10 comprises adders 27 and 28.

In FIG. 18, the adders 19 and 20 input data from the bus 4 and the input register 16 and add these
15 input data. The comparator 21 inputs addition results from the adders 19 and 20 and compares the addition results, and outputs a comparison result to the comparison result storing section 7 and the selecting section 8. The adders 22 and 23 input data
20 from the bus 4 and the input register 16 and add these input data, and output addition results to the selecting section 8.

The adders 24 and 25 input data from the bus 4 and the input register 17 and add these input data.
25 The comparator 26 inputs addition results from the adders 24 and 25 and compares the addition results, and outputs a comparison result to the comparison result storing section 11 and the selecting section

12. The adders 27 and 28 input data from the bus 4 and the input register 17 and add these input data, and output addition results to the selecting section 12.

5 The processing unit of FIG. 18 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure shown in FIG. 15.

Next, the ACS operation of the sixth embodiment will be explained. This explanation will be given
10 using the convolutional encoder of FIG. 7 and the butterfly structure of FIG. 8 where the constraint length $K=4$ and the code rate is $1/2$, and the ACS operation result of FIG. 17.

As shown in FIG. 18, two metrics are output as
15 {A, B} from the input registers 16 and 17, and two branch metrics are output as {C, D} from the swap circuit 18. At this time, the adder 19 inputs the path metric {A} and the branch metric {C}, and outputs an addition result {A+C}. The adder 20 inputs the
20 path metric {B} and the branch metric {D}, and outputs an addition result {B+D}. The comparator 21 inputs the addition result {A+C} of the adder 19 and the addition result {B+D} of the adder 20, compares {A+C-(B+D)}, and outputs the MSB of the comparison
25 result. The adder 22 inputs the path metric {A} and the branch metric {C}, and outputs the addition result {A+C}. The adder 23 inputs the path metric {B} and the branch metric {D}, and outputs the addition result

{B+D}.

On the other hand, the adder 24 inputs the path metric {A} and the branch metric {D}, and outputs an addition result {A+D}. The adder 25 inputs the path metric {B} and the branch metric {C}, and outputs an addition result {B+C}. The comparator 26 inputs the addition result {A+D} of the adder 24 and the addition result {B+C} of the adder 25, compares {A+D-(B+C)}, and outputs the MSB of the comparison result. The adder 27 inputs the path metric {A} and the branch metric {D}, and outputs the addition result {A+D}. The adder 28 inputs the path metric {B} and the branch metric {C}, and outputs the addition result {B+C}.

By the above structure and the operation, if two path metrics of the input registers 16 and 17 are set to {A,B}={PM1,PM0} and the outputs of the swap circuit 18 are set to {C,D}={BM1,BM0}, the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N0 and N1 of the old state to the nodes N'0 and N'4, can be realized.

Also, if two path metrics of the input registers 16 and 17 are set to {A,B}={PM1,PM0} and the outputs of the swap circuit 18 are set to {C,D}={BM0,BM1}, the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N0 and N1 of the old state to the nodes N'0 and N'4, can be realized.

Therefore, according to the sixth embodiment,

the update of two path metrics can be realized at one machine cycle by the pipe line operation using DSP. The above embodiment was explained using the nodes N0, N1, N6, N7 of the old state where the
5 constraint length $K=4$ and the code rate was $1/2$. However, the aforementioned relationship can be established using even the nodes N2, N3, N4, N5. Also, the aforementioned relationship can be established using the other combinations of the constraint length
10 K and the code rate. Therefore, the similar operation can be executed. Moreover, the similar operation can be executed even if the dual port RAM is used as the storing section for storing the path metrics.

15 (Seventh Embodiment)

FIG. 19 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the seventh embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 19, the same reference numerals are added to
20 the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 18 and the explanation is omitted.

As compared with the processing unit of FIG. 18, in the processing unit of FIG. 19, an arithmetic logic section (hereinafter referred as "ALU") 29 is
25 used in place of the comparator 21. Then, the processing unit of FIG. 19 comprises input registers 30, 31, buses 32, 33, 37, 38, and selectors 34 and 35.

In FIG. 19, the register 30 inputs data from the RAM 14 via the bus 37. The register 31 inputs data from the RAM 14 via the bus 38. The buses 32 and 33 input data from a register file 36. The selector 34 selects an output of input data from the bus 32, the adder 19, and the input register 30. The selector 35 selects an output of input data from the bus 33, the adder 20, and the input register 31. The ALU 29 inputs data from the selectors 34 and 35 and executes an arithmetic logic operation, and outputs a result of the arithmetic logic operation to the bus 13. Also, the ALU 29 outputs the MSB of the result of the arithmetic logic operation to the comparison result storing section 7 and the selecting section 8.

The processing unit of FIG. 19 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure shown in FIG. 15.

In the case where the ALU 29 performs the ACS operation, the selector 34 selects an output of the adder 19 and inputs the selected output to the ALU 29. The selector 35 selects an output of the adder 20 and inputs the selected output to the ALU 29. Then, the ALU 29 subtracts input two data, and the MSB of the subtraction result to the comparison result storing section 7 and the selecting section 8.

In the case where the ALU 29 performs the arithmetic logic operation between the

register-register, the selectors 34 and 35 select the buses 32 and 33, respectively. Then, data, which is output to the buses 32 and 33 from the register file 36, is input to the ALU 29.

5 Also, in the case where the ALU 29 performs the arithmetic logic operation between the register-memory, the selectors 34 and 35 select the bus 32 and the input register 31, respectively. Then, data, which is output to the bus 32 from the register
10 file 36, and data, which is output to the input register 31 from the RAM 14 via the bus 38, are input to the ALU 29.

Conversely, in the case where the ALU 29 performs the arithmetic logic operation between the
15 memory-register, the selectors 34 and 35 select the input register 30 and the bus 33, respectively. Then, data, which is output to the register 30 from the RAM 14 via the bus 37, and data, which is output to the bus 33 from the register file 36, are input to
20 the ALU 29.

Also, in the case where the ALU 29 performs the arithmetic logic operation between the memory
-memory, the selectors 34 and 35 select the input registers 30 and 31, respectively. Then, data,
25 which is input to the input registers 30 and 31 from the RAM 14 via the buses 37 and 38, is input to the ALU 29.

Thus, according to the seventh embodiment, for

implementing the processing unit in an LSI form, one of the comparators for executing the ACS operations is used as ALU. Thereby, a chip area can be decreased, and the manufacturing cost can be reduced. Note that
5 the similar operation can be executed even if the dual port RAM is used as the storing section for storing the path metrics.

(Eighth Embodiment)

FIG. 20 is a block diagram showing the structure
10 of the processing unit of the eighth embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 20, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 19 and the explanation is omitted.

15 As compared with the processing unit of FIG. 19, in the processing unit of FIG. 20, two adders 19 and 20 are formed by a 4:2 compressor 39, and two adders 24 and 25 are formed by a 4:2 compressor 40. In the 4:2 compressors 39 and 40, single blocks, shown
20 in FIG. 21, corresponding to a number of single precision bits, are connected in series. The 4:2 compressors 39 and 40 execute an addition processing at higher speed than the general full adders.

In FIG. 20, the 4:2 compressor 39 inputs data
25 from the bus 4 and the input register 16, and outputs an operation result to the selectors 34 and 35. The 4:2 compressor 40 inputs data from the bus 4 and the input register 17, and outputs an operation result

to the comparator 26.

The processing unit of FIG. 20 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure shown in FIG. 15.

5 Next, the ACS operation of the eighth embodiment will be explained. This explanation will be given using the convolutional encoder of FIG. 7 and the butterfly structure of FIG. 8 where the constraint length $K=4$ and the code rate is $1/2$, and the ACS
10 operation result of FIG. 17.

First of all, two metrics are output as $\{A, B\}$ from the input registers 16 and 17, and two branch metrics are output as $\{C, D\}$ from the swap circuit 18.

15 Then, the 4:2 compressor 39 inputs the path metric $\{A\}$ and the branch metric $\{C\}$, a reverse $\{\bar{B}\}$ for path metric $\{B\}$, and a reverse $\{\bar{D}\}$ for branch metric D , and outputs $\{A+C\}$ and $\{B+D\}$. Two outputs $\{A+C\}$ and $\{B+D\}$ of the 4:2 compressor 39 are input
20 to the ALU 29 via the selectors 34 and 35 so as to be added. In this case, to realize two complements $\{B\}$ and $\{D\}$, "1" is input to the 4:2 compressor 39 and the least significant carry input of the ALU 29. As a result, $\{A+C-(B+D)\}$ is obtained and the MSB is
25 output from the ALU 29.

Also, the adder 22 inputs the path metric $\{A\}$ and the branch metric $\{C\}$, and outputs the addition result $\{A+C\}$. Similarly, the adder 23 inputs the

path metric {B} and the branch metric {D}, and outputs the addition result {B+D}.

On the other hand, the 4:2 compressor 40 inputs the path metric {A} and the branch metric {D}, a
 5 reverse $\{\bar{B}\}$ for path metric {B}, and a reverse $\{\bar{C}\}$ for branch metric C, and outputs {A+C} and {B+D}. Two outputs {A+C} and {B+D} of the 4:2 compressor 40 are input to the comparator 26 so as to be added. In this case, to realize two complements {B} and {C},
 10 "1" is input to the 4:2 compressor 40 and the least significant carry input of the comparator 26. As a result, $\{A+D-(B+C)\}$ is obtained and the MSB is output from the comparator 26.

Also, the adder 27 inputs the path metric {A}
 15 and the branch metric {D}, and outputs the addition result {A+D}. Similarly, the adder 28 inputs the path metric {B} and the branch metric {C}, and outputs the addition result {B+C}.

By the above structure and the operation, if
 20 two path metrics {A,B} of the input registers 16 and 17 are set to {PM1,PM0} and the outputs {C,D} of the swap circuit 18 are set to {BM1,BM0}, the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N0 and N1 of the old state
 25 of FIG. 17 to the nodes N'0 and N'4, can be realized.

Also, if two path metrics {A,B} of the input registers 16 and 17 are set to {PM1,PM0} and the outputs {C,D} of the swap circuit 18 are set to

{BM0,BM1}}, the ACS operation, which is executed at the time of the transition from the nodes N0 and N1 of the old state of FIG. 17 to the nodes N'0 and N'4, can be realized. Therefore, the update of two path metrics can be realized at one machine cycle by the pipe line operation using DSP.

Thus, according to the eighth embodiment, the use of the 4:2 compressors as the comparing section for executing the ACS operation can realize the higher speed computation than the case using two adders. The above embodiment was explained using the nodes N0, N1, N6, N7 of the old state where the constraint length $K=4$ and the code rate was $1/2$. However, the aforementioned relationship can be established using even the nodes N2, N3, N4, N5. Also, the aforementioned relationship can be established using the other combinations of the constraint length K and the code rate. Therefore, the similar operation can be executed. Moreover, the similar operation can be executed even if the dual port RAM is used as the storing section for storing the path metrics.

(Ninth Embodiment)

FIG. 22 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the seventh embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 22, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG.

20 and the explanation is omitted.

As compared with the processing unit of FIG. 20, in the processing unit of FIG. 22, double-precision adders 41 and 42 are used as adding sections, and at least one of the adders uses a double-precision AU 41.

In FIG. 22, the double-precision AU 41 inputs data in a double-precision form from the input register 16 and the bus 4 and executes a double-precision arithmetic operation. The double-precision adder 42 inputs data in a double-precision form from the input register 17 and the bus 4 and executes a double-precision adding operation. The double-precision AU 41 outputs an operation result to the selecting section 8 and the bus 13, and the output of the double-precision adder 42 is output to the selecting section 12.

The processing unit of FIG. 22 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure shown in FIG. 15.

For executing the ACS operation in the ninth embodiment, the double-precision AU 41 inputs two path metrics as {A, B} in a double-precision form from the input register 16. Then, the double-precision AU 41 inputs two branch metrics as {C, D} in a double-precision form from the swap circuit 18 via the bus 4, and executes a double-precision addition. At this time, the

double-precision AU 41, as shown in FIG. 23, forcibly
zeros the carry from the bit position of the
single-precision MSB to a next stage, and executes
two additions of the path metrics and the branch
5 metrics, $\{A+C, B+D\}$, simultaneously.

On the other hand, the double-precision adder
42 inputs two path metrics as $\{A, B\}$ in a
double-precision form from the input register 17.
Then, the double-precision adder 42 inputs two branch
10 metrics as $\{D, C\}$ in a double-precision form from
the swap circuit 18 via the bus 4. Then, the
double-precision adder 42 forcibly zeros the carry
from the bit position of the single-precision MSB
to a next stage, and executes two additions of the
15 path metrics and the branch metrics, $\{A+C, B+D\}$,
simultaneously.

Thus, according to the ninth embodiment, the
double-precision AU 41 is used as the adding section
for executing the ACS operation. At the time of the
20 ACS operation, the double-precision AU 41 forcibly
zeros the carry from the bit position of the
single-precision MSB to the next stage. At the time
of the double-precision arithmetic operation other
than the ACS operation, the control for propagating
25 the carry is added. Thereby, for example, the
double-precision AU 41 can be used as a
double-precision accumulation adder at the time of
product and addition operations. Therefore, in the

case of implementing the processing unit in an LSI form, the chip area can be further decreased, and the manufacturing cost can be reduced. Note that the similar operation can be executed even if the dual port RAM is used as the storing section for storing the path metrics.

(Tenth Embodiment)

FIG. 24 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the tenth embodiment of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 24, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 22 and the explanation is omitted.

As compared with the processing unit of FIG. 22, in the processing unit of FIG. 20, shift registers 43 and 44 are used as a comparison result storing section.

In FIG. 24, the shift register 43 inputs the MSB of the operation result of the ALU 29 so as to be output to the bus 2. The shift register 44 inputs the MSB of the operation result of the comparator 26 so as to be output to the bus 2.

The processing unit of FIG. 24 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure shown in FIG. 15.

For executing the ACS operation in the tenth embodiment, the BSM of the comparison result of the ALU 29 is shifted in the shift register 43 at any

time. The BSM of the comparison result of the comparator 26 is shifted in the shift register 44 at any time. Thereby, a path select signal can be stored in the RAM 14. In this case, the path select
5 signal shows which path of two paths has been selected, and is used in executing the trace-back after the end of the ACS operation.

For example, in a case where the bit width of the shift register 43 and that of the shift register
10 44 are single-precision data widths, the path select signal can be stored when the ACS operation corresponding to a number of single-precision bits are executed.

Thus, according to the tenth embodiment, the
15 shift registers are used as storing means for executing the ACS operations and for storing the comparison result. Thereby, for example, the shift registers can be used as an operation instruction for using a shift register of a division system.
20 Therefore, in the case of implementing the processing unit in an LSI form, the chip area can be further decreased, and the manufacturing cost can be reduced. Note that the similar operation can be executed even if the dual port RAM is used as the storing section
25 for storing the path metrics.

(Eleventh Embodiment)

FIG. 25 is a block diagram showing the structure of the processing unit of the eleventh embodiment

of the present invention. In the processing unit of FIG. 25, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the processing unit of FIG. 24 and the explanation is omitted.

5 As compared with the processing unit of FIG. 24, in the processing unit of FIG. 25, the input register 17 swaps the path metric data so as to be input from the bus 2. Then, 4:2 compressor 40 directly inputs the branch metric data without
10 swapping the branch metric data, and a negate value of the comparison result of the comparator 26 is shifted in the shift register 44.

 The processing unit of FIG. 25 is suitable for the operation processing of the pipe line structure
15 shown in FIG. 15.

 For executing the ACS operation in this embodiment, two path metrics {A,B} are directly input to the input register 16 as {A,B}, and input to the input register 17 as {B,A} in a swapped state. After
20 that, two branch metrics are input from the swap circuit 18 to the 4:2 compressor 40 as {C} and { \bar{D} }, and two path metrics are input from the input register 17 to the 4:2 compressor 40 as {B} and { \bar{A} }, and {A+B} and {B+C} are output.

25 Then, the comparator 26 inputs two outputs {A+B} and {B+C} so as to calculate {A+D-B-C}.

 On the other hand, the double-precision adder 42 inputs two branch metrics as {C, D} from the swap

circuit 18, and inputs two path metrics as {B, A} from the input register. Then, {B+C} and {A+D} are simultaneously computed in parallel, and output to the selecting section 12 in the form of {B+C, A+D}.

5 Then, the MSB of the comparison result is output to the selecting section 12 from the comparator 26, and the MSB of the negate value of the comparison result is output to the shift register 44.

10 Thus, according to the eleventh embodiment, one of the input registers for storing two path metrics swaps data to be input. As a result, since the need of the swapping operation at the input of the 4:2 compressor 40 and that of the double-precision adder 42 can be eliminated at the operation execution (EX) stage, the ACS operation can be executed at higher speed. Note that the similar operation can be executed even if the dual port RMA is used as the means for storing the path metrics.

(Twelfth Embodiment)

20 FIG. 26 is a block diagram showing the structure of a mobile station apparatus in the twelfth embodiment. A mobile station apparatus 45 shown in FIG. 26 comprises an antenna section 46 for both reception and transmission, a radio section 47 having
25 a receiving section 48 and a transmitting section 49, a base band signal processing section 50 for executing a signal modulation and demodulation, and a signal coding and decoding, a speaker 58 for

outputting a sound, a microphone 59 for inputting
a sound, a data input/output section 60 for
inputting/outputting data to be received and
transmitted from/to an outer device, a display
5 section 61 for displaying an operation state, an
operation section 62 such as a 10-button keypad, and
a control section 63 for controlling the respective
parts.

The base band signal processing section 50
10 comprises a demodulation section 51 for demodulating
a received signal, a modulation section 52 for
modulating a transmitted signal, and a DSP 53 of one
chip.

The DSP 53 comprises a Viterbi decoding section
15 55, which is formed by any one of the processing units
of the first to eleventh embodiments, a convolutional
coding section 56 for convolutional coding the
transmitted signal, a voice codec section 57 for
executing a voice signal coding and decoding, and
20 a timing control section 54 for controlling timing
for sending the received signal to the Viterbi
decoding section 55 from the demodulation section
51 and timing for sending the transmitted signal to
the modulation section 52 from the convolutional
25 coding section 56. These devices are formed by
software, respectively.

The control section 63 displays a signal input
from the operation section 62 to the display section

61, receives the signal input from the operation section 62. Then, the control section 63 outputs a control signal for performing a calling operation to the antenna section 46, the radio section 47, and the base band signal processing section 50 in accordance with a communication sequence.

If the voice is transmitted from the mobile station apparatus 45, the voice signal input from the microphone 59 is AD converted by an AD converter (not shown). Then, the converted signal is coded by the voice codec section 57 so as to be input to the convolutional coding section 56. If data is transmitted, data input from the outer section is input to the convolutional coding section 56 through the data input/output section 60.

Data input to the convolutional coding section 56 is convolutional coded, and the timing control section 54 sorts data and adjusts the transmission output timing so as to output data to the modulation section 52. Data input to the modulation section 52 is digitally modulated, AD converted, and output to the transmitting section 49 of the radio section 47. Data input to the transmitting section 49 is converted to radio signals, and output to the antenna section 46 as radio waves.

On the other hand, for outputting data received by the mobile station apparatus 45, the radio waves received by the antenna portion 46 are received by

the receiving section 48 of the radio portion 47, AD converted, and output to the demodulation section 51 of the base band signal processing section 50. Data demodulated by the demodulation section 51 is
5 sorted by the timing control section 54, thereafter being decoded by the Viterbi decoding section 55.

In the case of voice communications, decoded data is voice decoded by the voice codec section 57, and is DA converted, thereafter being output to the
10 speaker 58 as a voice. In the case of data communications, data decoded by the Viterbi decoding section 55 is output to the outer section through the data input/output section 60.

In the mobile station apparatus 45 of the twelfth
15 embodiment, the respective parts of the Viterbi decoding section 55, the convolutional coding section 56, the voice codec section 57, and the timing control section 54 are formed by software of one chip DSP 53. Thus, the mobile station apparatus 45 can
20 be assembled by a small number of parts. Also, since the Viterbi decoding section 55 is formed by any one of the processing units of the first to eleventh embodiments, the update of two path metrics can be realized with one machine cycle in the pipe line
25 processing using DSP 53. Thereby, the high speed ACS operation of the Viterbi decoding using DSP 53 can be realized with relative a small amount of processing.

In this embodiment, the demodulation section 51 and the modulation section 52 are shown to be differentiated from DSP 53. However, these devices can be formed by software of DSP 53. Also, the DSP of the sixth embodiment can be used as DSP 53, and the convolutional coding section 56, the voice codec section 57, and the timing control section 54 can be formed by the other parts, respectively.

(Thirteenth Embodiment)

FIG. 27 is a block diagram showing the structure of a mobile station apparatus in the thirteenth embodiment. In a mobile station apparatus 45A of FIG. 27, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the portions of the mobile station apparatus 45 of FIG. 26, and the explanation is omitted.

As compared with the mobile station apparatus 45 of FIG. 26, in the mobile station apparatus 45A of FIG. 27, a spreading section 65 is provided in a modulation section 52A, and a despreading section 64 is provided in a demodulation section 51A, so that a base band signal processing section 50A of a CDMA communication system is formed. In the case of the CDMA communication system, in some cases, a RAKE receiving section, in which a plurality of fingers selected from a delay profile are adjusted to each other, is included in the timing control section 54.

Thus, in the mobile station apparatus 45A in

the thirteenth embodiment, the despreading section 64 is provided in the demodulation section 51A and the spreading section 65 is provided in the modulation section 52A. Thereby, the mobile station apparatus 5 45A of the thirteenth embodiment can be applied to the CDMA communication system.

(Fourteenth Embodiment)

FIG. 28 is a block diagram showing the structure of a base station apparatus in the fourteenth 10 embodiment.

In FIG. 28, a base station apparatus 68 of the fourteenth embodiment comprises the antenna section 46 having an antenna 66 for receiving and an antenna 67 for transmitting, the radio section 47 having the 15 receiving section 48 and the transmitting section 49, a base band signal processing section 69 for executing a signal modulation and demodulation and a signal coding and decoding, the data input/output section 60 for inputting/outputting data to be 20 received and transmitted from/to a cable network, and the control section 63 for controlling the respective parts.

The base band signal processing section 69 comprises the demodulation section 51 for 25 demodulating the received signal, the modulation section 52 for modulating the transmitted signal, and one chip DSP 53A. The DSP 53A comprises the Viterbi decoding section 55, which is formed by any

one of the processing units of the first to eleventh embodiments, the convolutional coding section 56 for convolutional coding the transmitted signal, and the timing control section 54 for controlling timing for sending the received signal to the Viterbi decoding section 55 from the demodulation section 51 and timing for sending the transmitted signal to the modulation section 52 from the convolutional coding section 56. These devices are formed by software, respectively.

10 When data is received to the base station apparatus 68 from the cable network, data is input to the convolutional coding section 56 through the data input/output section 60. Then, data input to the convolutional coding section 56 is convolutional
15 coded, and the timing control section 54 sorts input data and adjusts the transmission output timing so as to output data to the modulation section 52. Data input to the modulation section 52 is digitally modulated, AD converted, and is converted to radio
20 signals by the transmitting section 49. Then, the radio signals are transmitted from the antenna section 46 as radio waves.

On the other hand, if data is received to the base station apparatus 68 from the radio network,
25 the radio waves received by the antenna portion 46 are AD converted by the receiving section 48 and demodulated by the demodulation section 51 of the baseband signal processing section 69. Demodulated

data is sorted by the timing control section 54, and decoded by the Viterbi decoding section 55, thereafter being output to the cable network via the data input/output section 60.

5 In the base station apparatus 68 of the fourteenth embodiment, the respective parts of the Viterbi decoding section 55, the convolutional coding section 56, and the timing control section 54 are formed by software of one chip DSP 53A. Thus,
10 the base station apparatus 68 can be assembled by a small number of parts. Also, since the Viterbi decoding section 55 is formed by any one of the processing units of the first to eleventh embodiments, the update of two path metrics can be realized with
15 one machine cycle in the pipe line processing using DSP 53A. Thereby, the high speed ACS operation of the Viterbi decoding using DSP 53A can be realized with relatively a small amount of processing.

 In this embodiment, the demodulation section
20 51 and the modulation section 52 are shown to be differentiated from DSP 53A. However, these devices can be formed by software of DSP 53A. Also, the DSP of the sixth embodiment can be used as DSP 53A, and the convolutional coding section 56, the voice codec
25 section 57, and the timing control section 54 can be formed by the other parts, respectively.

(Fifteenth Embodiment)

FIG. 29 is a block diagram showing the structure

of a base station apparatus in the fifteenth embodiment. In a base station apparatus 68A of FIG. 29, the same reference numerals are added to the portions common to the portions of the base station apparatus 68 of FIG. 28, and the explanation is omitted.

As compared with the mobile station apparatus 45 of FIG. 26, in the mobile station apparatus 45A of FIG. 27, the spreading section 65 is provided in the modulation section 52A, and the despread-
10 ing section 64 is provided in the demodulation section 51A, so that the base band signal processing section 50A of the CDMA communication system is formed. In the case of the CDMA communication system, in some cases, the RAKE receiving section, in which the
15 plurality of fingers selected from the delay profile are adjusted to each other, is included in the timing control section 54.

Thus, in the base station apparatus 68A of the fifteenth embodiment, the despread-
20 ing section 64 is provided in the demodulation section 51A and the spreading section 65 is provided in the modulation section 52A. Thereby, the base station apparatus 68A of the fifteenth embodiment can be applied to the CDMA communication system.

As mentioned above, the update of two path metrics can be realized with one machine cycle in the pipe line processing using DSP. Thereby, the

high speed ACS operation of the Viterbi decoding using DSP can be realized with relative a small amount of processing. This makes it possible to downsize the portable terminal, reducing the weight, lowering the cost, and increasing the life of a battery.